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HOW TO MEASURE THE EFFICIENCY OF LOCAL HEALTH OFFICERS.¹

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The value of a person to society is largely measured by his ability to discharge efficiently his professional obligations. For instance, the chief of a police department is evaluated by his ability not only to bring lawbreakers to the bar of justice but also to prevent crime. Some of the most successful guardians of the law seldom make an arrest, but gain their ends through educational efforts which serve to prevent wrongdoing. Somewhat similarly the worth of a fire chief is judged by his ability to prevent conflagrations as well as to extinguish as speedily as possible those which do occur.

The local health officer is likewise judged by the results attained, not alone in combating promptly, courageously, and effectively the disease epidemics which arise, but more particularly in preventing such outbreaks. In measuring the effects of health administration difficulty is encountered; for it appears to be much simpler to tally the cases of sickness and death than to determine the number of persons who were spared such affliction. This difficulty is particularly obvious in the campaign against venereal diseases. Actual reported cases of venereal diseases are tangible. However, there is no way at present of knowing how many persons are deterred through educational effort from acquiring venereal diseases. Until a practical system of measuring these efforts can be devised, the full effect of this work will neither be adequately appreciated nor whole-heartedly supported.

What has been said of one vital branch of public health administration, namely, venereal disease control, applies with equal emphasis to the general problem. However, if genuine progress is to be made in public health work, some method, even though productive of only approximately satisfactory results, must be devised for gauging the results achieved by local health officers. Such a system of appraisal is as necessary to an efficient civic administration as a system of financial accounting. The community employing the health officer has a definite right to know whether he is accomplishing results. Even more important, a system of self-examination enables the health officer himself to ascertain what beneficial results to the com-

¹ Read before the Fifth Biennial Conference of Local Health Officers, Madison, Wis., Sept. 29, 1920.

munity accompany his efforts. A consideration of the local health officer problem in Wisconsin affords ample justification for suggesting a system of efficiency evaluation.

There are at present in the State of Wisconsin 1,740 cities, villages, and townships for which local health officers are legally required. One hundred and forty-three, or 8.2 per cent, of the aggregate are cities; 320, or 18.4 per cent, are villages; and 1,277, or 73.4 per cent, are townships. It will be noted that nearly three-fourths of the localities having health officers are essentially rural in character, whereas the remaining one-fourth are urban in character. This analysis clearly indicates the especial desirability of improving and strengthening health administration in rural districts.

A further examination of the health officer situation in Wisconsin shows that 1,695, or 97.4 per cent, of the 1,740 health jurisdictions have organized boards of health and designated health officers, leaving only 45, or 2.6 per cent, of the entire number without legal health machinery. As steady pressure continues to be exerted upon the delinquent localities it is believed that a 100 per cent State health organization will soon be a reality. In presenting these figures it is realized that many local health organizations exist on paper only, and that in so far as activities are concerned, a veil should be charitably drawn. However, even so inadequate a condition marks a distinct advance.

A still further analysis of the personnel occupying the 1,695 local health officerships shows that 892, or 52.6 per cent, are physicians, while 803, or 47.4 per cent, are laymen. Four of the physicians and three of the lay health officers are women. Any system of education in health administration or appraisal of health effort in Wisconsin must therefore take into consideration the fact that approximately one-half of the officials are laymen. Further allowance must be made for the fact that but 9, or only 0.5 per cent, are whole-time officials, whereas 99.5 per cent, or 1,686, serve only part of the time.

Briefly and broadly stated, it is the business of the health officer to administer the affairs of his office so that the human beings in his jurisdiction may live comfortably and happily, harassed as little as possible by unnecessary sickness and suffering, and likewise spared premature death. That only an approximate degree of perfection in this respect can be obtained, is obvious. Nevertheless, it should constitute the ideal which every health officer with a conscience should strive to attain. When a health officer does nothing, the people in the community erroneously jump to the conclusion that there is nothing to be done. Consequently, nothing is done. In the presence of such an attitude, unnecessary sickness and death are inevitable.

It is unfortunate that health officers are invariably underpaid. This glaring inadequacy is one which must soon be studied intensively, and efforts must be put forth for the correction of the existing evils. However, mere inadequacy of salary can not be offered as an excuse to condone the failure to afford reasonable health protection. The conservation of human life, especially child life, is a trust too sacred to be subordinated to quibbling over salary matters. Once a person has accepted the position of local health officer or taken the oath of office, he is in honor bound to give the best service of which he is capable. If he considers himself worth \$500 or \$5,000 a year, but receives but \$50 a year, he can not either in justice to the people or in common decency afford to compromise on \$50 worth of service.

How, then, can we estimate the value of local health officers and at the same time provide a mirror in which these officials may see themselves and, viewing themselves, judge of the adequacy of their efforts? Most simple of measuring devices is the score card, familiar to everyone through its application to the determination of sanitary conditions in dairies, dairy farms, restaurants, and the like. It is believed that the ordinary score card, with some modifications, will prove particularly useful as a means of measuring the efficiency of local health officers. Moreover, it is believed that the scoring of these officials in the manner indicated will result in an awakening which will immediately be reflected in an improvement of the public health.

The standard scoring form consists of two headings, (1) Methods, and (2) Equipment, beneath which are considered the various factors entering into the appraisal of the subject under consideration. Adjoining columns are provided for perfect and allowed scores. Attention is directed to the fact that in the score card for the health officer the activities are arranged in order of importance; those judged to be most essential are allowed the highest scores, while the lowest are considered least important and therefore are allotted the smallest scores. No comment will be made as to the relative merits of the items listed, for these are generally appreciated and understood.² Incidentally, however, the bearing of several of the listed health activities upon the general administrative plan will be amplified in an attempt to justify their inclusion.

* EDITORIAL NOTE.—The relative weights given in the accompanying forms are the author's own figures. They will, no doubt, allow of some revision, but they furnish a point of departure at least.

SCORE CARD—FOR SCORING THE EFFICIENCY OF LOCAL HEALTH OFFICERS.

1. ACTIVITIES.

Character of activity.	Score in points.	
	Perfect.	Allowed.
1. Communicable diseases: Suppression and prevention.....	18	.....
2. Laboratory diagnosis: Collection and transmission of specimens for diagnosis and investigation. Distribution of antitoxins and serums.....	10	.....
3. Education of public: Exhibits, lectures, circulars, newspaper articles, etc.....	8	.....
4. Vital statistics.....	7	.....
5. Coordination of extraneous health agencies.....	6	.....
6. Concurrent disinfection.....	6	.....
7. Infant and maternal welfare work.....	6	.....
8. Public health nursing.....	5	.....
9. Control of water supplies.....	4	.....
10. Inspection and control of milk supplies and dairies.....	4	.....
11. Occupational disease: Prevention and control.....	4	.....
12. Medical inspection of school children and correction of defects.....	4	.....
13. Mental hygiene.....	3	.....
14. Control of such preventable diseases as heart and kidney diseases, etc.....	3	.....
15. Clerical work: Correspondence, records, and reports.....	3	.....
16. Sewage disposal.....	3	.....
17. Attendance at conferences, board of health meetings, etc.....	3	.....
18. Food and meat inspections and control of slaughter houses, butcher shops, and grocery stores.....	1	.....
19. Inspection of public buildings.....	1	.....
20. Terminal fumigation.....	1	.....
21. Investigation and abatement of nuisances.....	1	.....
Total.....	100	.....

SCORE CARD FOR SCORING THE EFFICIENCY OF LOCAL HEALTH OFFICERS.

2. EQUIPMENT.

Nature of equipment.	Score in points:	
	Perfect.	Allowed.
1. Telephone.....	20	.....
2. Transportation.....	17	.....
3. Clerk.....	12	.....
4. Office.....	10	.....
5. Report cards: a. From physicians.....	5	.....
b. To State board of health.....	5	.....
6. Quarantine placards.....	8	.....
7. Vaccine and antitoxins or facilities for obtaining same.....	7	.....
8. Record books or filing cases.....	6	.....
9. Literature for self-education and reference.....	5	.....
10. Literature for distribution.....	4	.....
11. Fumigants or facilities for obtaining same.....	1	.....
Total.....	100	.....

Many health officers, particularly the part-time officials and those without medical training, may view this score card with apprehension. There may be a feeling that such a system of efficiency meas-

urement is intended solely for large, whole time, well organized, and properly financed departments. Yet, brief consideration of the matter will suggest possibilities for even the smallest town health department. Much of the success in public health administration results from the ability of the health officer properly to coordinate existing extraneous agencies and so direct their energies that a harmonious result is obtained.

A recent census has shown that there are 130 national organizations directing their attention to branches of public health work. In the Federal Government alone there are 33 departments performing public health work of some character or another. States and even cities are likewise fields for numerous organizations which operate independently. One of the health officer's most important functions is the coordination of all scattered activities in his locality, together with the centralization of the authority. If this practice were more generally followed, more successful work could be performed by fewer workers and at greatly decreased cost to the people who pay the taxes or make the contributions. It appears not to be generally understood that governmental and voluntary agencies covering every conceivable field of public health endeavor are willing and even anxious to assist health officers in solving local problems. Needless to say, governmental agencies, be they Federal, State, or municipal, are logically the ones to assume the leadership in health matters.

The truly successful health officer is one who has sufficient intelligence and foresight to call for assistance when it is needed, and, having obtained such assistance, capitalizes the results to his own credit. Therefore, even a town health officer can obtain a reasonably high score if he will devote some study to the needs of his community and freely use the numerous health agencies at his command.

The suggested score card accomplishes two important functions: (1) It stimulates the health officer to increased activity, points out the relative importance of the various branches of public health administration, and provides a means of self-measurement; (2) it provides the State board of health and the local community with a means of estimating the values of the official. Despite these obvious advantages, there is a serious defect in the score card, namely, the failure to provide a means for measuring accurately the results of the health officers' activities. While it is reasonable to suppose that energetic public health endeavor will prevent much unnecessary sickness and premature death, actual measurements must be employed in order to prove the contention.

While considerable skill is required in arriving at accurate statistical conclusions, nevertheless in small communities helpful calculations can be made by comparing present day disease conditions with those experienced in preceding years, making reasonable allowances

for changes of population. However, no local health officer should be satisfied merely to excel previous conditions in his own jurisdiction; he should not be content until he has surpassed the best records in his State and even in the country. The constant aim should be to prevent disease, thereby lessening human suffering and preventing death. By examining the frequent reports of the division of vital statistics of the State board of health, standards for statistical study will be constantly available. Certain it is that health work can not be carried on intelligently without a careful, regular, and intelligent checking up. Whether this is accomplished by simple comparison or by lengthy mathematical calculation, it nevertheless should be done.

Definite results usually follow definite action. When they do not, one of two things is possible: Either the efforts are misdirected and inadequate or peculiar circumstances exist, necessitating a change of tactics. In any event the proof of any health officer's efficiency is his ability to keep the morbidity and mortality rates perceptibly lower in his locality than they are elsewhere.

This can be done most successfully by obtaining a proper public health perspective and concentrating upon the phases of the problem which experience has shown to be necessary in securing the maximum protection against disease.

INTERNATIONAL SANITARY CONVENTION.

PROCÈS VERBAL OF THE DEPOSIT OF THE RATIFICATIONS BY THE UNITED STATES AND OTHER GOVERNMENTS, OCTOBER 7, 1920, OF THE INTERNATIONAL SANITARY CONVENTION SIGNED AT PARIS JANUARY 17, 1912.

International conferences, having for their purpose the formulation of international sanitary regulations, were held in 1892, 1893, and 1894; the Convention of Venice was signed in 1897, and Conventions of Paris were signed in 1903 and 1912.

The general provisions of the International Sanitary Convention of Paris of 1903 prescribed the action to be taken by the countries signing the convention on the appearance of plague or cholera in their territory. The convention contained the following provisions: The notification to the other Governments by each signatory power, of the first appearance of recognized cases of plague or cholera in its territory; the publication by each country of the measures prescribed; the disinfection of merchandise; and measures to be enforced at ports and land frontiers.

The last International Sanitary Convention was signed in Paris on January 17, 1912. This convention made such modifications in the provisions of the Paris Convention of 1903 as were warranted by the new data of prophylactic science and experience; enacted new international regulations in regard to yellow fever; and extended as far as possible the field of application of the principles underlying the

international sanitary regulations. It also provided, in general, rules to be observed by the signatory powers as soon as plague, cholera, or yellow fever should appear in their territory, and measures of defense against contaminated territories. Special measures, applicable to Oriental and Far Eastern countries, were also provided.

The convention was signed by the plenipotentiaries of the following powers: Germany, the United States of America, the Argentine Republic, Austria-Hungary, Belgium, Bolivia, Brazil, Bulgaria, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Denmark, Ecuador, Spain, France, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Greece, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Italy, Luxemburg, Mexico, Montenegro, Norway, Panama, the Netherlands, Persia, Portugal, Rumania, Russia, Salvador, Serbia, Siam, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, Egypt, and Uruguay.

The last article (160) of the convention set forth that "The present convention shall be ratified and the ratification thereof deposited at Paris as soon as possible." The following is a translation of the procès verbal which the plenipotentiaries of the United States, Belgium, Denmark, Ecuador, Spain, France, Great Britain, Italy, Norway, Panama, the Netherlands, Persia, Portugal, Sweden, Switzerland, and Egypt signed at the time of depositing the ratifications of their respective Governments on October 7, 1920. The convention was proclaimed by the President of the United States on December 11, 1920.

The representative of the British Government declared that:

"The stipulations of that convention should not apply to any one of the colonies, possessions, or protectorates of His Britannic Majesty, the Empire of India included. However, the British Government reserves for each of its colonies, possessions, and protectorates, including the Empire of India, the right to adhere to the convention as soon as any one of those governments should have manifested a desire so to do, and also the power to give a separate notice of termination without being bound by the decision of the British Government relative to the United Kingdom. Whenever any one of the British colonies, possessions, or protectorates shall adhere to or denounce the convention, a notice to that effect shall be given by the representative of His Britannic Majesty at Paris to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the French Republic in behalf of the aforesaid colony, possession, or protectorate.

"It is understood by the British Government that the right to denounce the present convention, as well as that of the powers to devise modifications in the texts of the convention, subsists in accordance with the provisions of the Convention of Venice of 1897 and of that of Paris of 1903."

The representative of the Government of the United States of America declared that his Government ratified, subject to the

reservation that nothing in article 9¹ of the convention shall be considered as prohibiting the United States from taking such specific quarantine methods against the contamination of its ports as may be required by unwonted sanitary conditions. In making this reservation the United States Government does not intend to infringe in any way the fundamental regulations of the convention.

The representative of the Spanish Government declared that his Government reserves to itself the right of interpreting in the broadest sense possible and in accordance with the scientific principles of modern hygiene, paragraph 2 of article 9, in order to avoid, so far as possible, the importation into Spanish ports of the plague and yellow fever, but declares that it is not in mind to refuse its adhesion to anything affecting the fundamental points of the convention.

The representative of the Government of Panama declared that his Government ratified, subject to the reservation that the provisions of article 9 would not prevent the Government of Panama, or that of the United States, in accordance with the treaty signed between the two countries under date of November 18, 1903, from ordering in the ports of the Canal Zone and in those under the jurisdiction of the Republic of Panama such quarantine measures as circumstances may require.

The undersigned made a formal acknowledgment of the reservations hereinabove stated and declared that their respective countries reserved to themselves the right to claim the benefit thereof with respect to arrivals from the United States of America, Spain, and Panama.

The instruments of ratification produced on this date having been found upon examination to be in due form are intrusted to the French Republic to be deposited in the archives of the department of foreign affairs.

With regard to the ratifications of the powers signatory to the convention which were not in position to deposit on this date, the French Republic will receive them later and so notify all the contracting powers.

In witness whereof the present procès-verbal, of which a certified copy will be sent by the Government of the French Republic to each one of the powers signatory to the sanitary convention of January 17, 1912, was drawn up.

Done at Paris, October 7, 1920, at 16 o'clock.

¹ARTICLE 9. In order that an area may be considered as being no longer contaminated, it must be officially stated:

1. That there has neither been a death nor a new case, as regards the plague or cholera, for 5 days and as regards the yellow fever for 18 days, either since the isolation or since the death or cure of the last patient.

2. That all measures of disinfection have been applied. Besides, if it is a case of plague, that the measures against rats have been executed, and, in case of yellow fever, that the precautions against mosquitoes have been taken.

ORDINANCE REQUIRING VACCINATION AGAINST SMALLPOX UPHELD.

An ordinance of San Antonio, Tex., which provides that the city board of health may require the vaccination against smallpox of pupils, teachers, and school employees, has been held valid by the Court of Civil Appeals of Texas.¹ The court decided that vaccination could be required even though no epidemic of smallpox existed. The following is quoted from the opinion:

We hold that the ordinance is valid; not unreasonable on the claimed ground that it operates without reference to the actual existence of a smallpox epidemic in the city; that there is no unlawful discrimination against persons attending schools, and it is not unreasonable and arbitrary, in view of the conditions in the Mexican quarter of the city and the crowding together of people in street cars, jitneys, theaters, churches, passenger depots, factories, laundries, parks, etc. Nor does it deny appellant, or any pupil, rights and privileges without due course of the law of the land. The [That?] other pupils not vaccinated are permitted to attend school under similar circumstances, if true, would only show the officers were not performing a public duty, but can not affect the validity of the law.

ORDINANCE RESTRICTING RUNNING AT LARGE OF DOGS HELD VALID.²

In a civil action for damages the Court of Civil Appeals of Texas had occasion to pass upon the validity of an ordinance containing the following provision:

Provided, That it shall be unlawful for any dog to be at large upon the streets, alleys, or public grounds of said city unless the same shall be at all times under the control of its master or its master's servant or agent, by means of a chain, rope, or cord of sufficient strength to control the actions of said dog, or such other personal presence and attention as will reasonably control its actions and conduct.

It was stated in the opinion that "there can be no doubt that an ordinance entirely prohibiting letting dogs run at large would be valid. The question therefore is whether that part of the ordinance wherein it is attempted to state in what manner the owner can escape the effect of the general prohibition is so uncertain and vague that it renders the ordinance invalid." The court held the ordinance to be valid.

PUBLIC HEALTH ENGINEERING ABSTRACTS.

Subsurface sewage disposal.—W. A. Hardenbergh. *Public Works*, vol. 49, No. 24, December 11, 1920, p. 553.

In the disposal of effluent from septic tanks subsurface irrigation is usually the solution where contact beds, sprinkling filters, or sand beds do not give satisfactory results. A great many local and other

¹ *Zucht v. King et al.*, 225 S. W., 267.

² *Pettus v. Weyel*, 225 S. W., 191.

considerations are important in determining what is the proper or improper installation of subsurface drains. Recommendations of the State boards of health of California, Florida, Illinois, Kansas, Louisiana, Maryland, Maine, New York, North Carolina, Virginia, Washington, Wisconsin, the United States Public Health Service, and the Department of Agriculture as to the amount, size, and laying of tiling for the disposal of effluent are given. The following table gives the length of tiling recommended per person in various States:

State.	Persons.	Feet of tiling.		Remarks.
		Light soil.	Heavy soil.	
California.....	1			40 to 100 feet of tiling.
Florida.....				Proposes 1,250 persons per acre.
Illinois.....	1	100		
Kansas.....		200	¹ 300	Feet of tiling per family.
Louisiana.....				Soil conditions vary greatly.
	4	140	300	
Maryland.....	6	210	450	
	8	280	600	
	10	350	750	
Maine.....	1	35	80-90	
New York.....	1	10-60		
North Carolina.....				Soil conditions vary greatly.
Virginia.....	5	250	500-750	
Washington.....				160 feet of tiling per family.
Wisconsin.....	1			20 to 100 feet of tiling.
U. S. Public Health Service.....				Recommends 40 lineal feet per person. (Frank and Rhynus.)

¹ Or more.

In general it is economy in the end to put in plenty of tiling. In tight soils it may be cheaper to use the filter trench.

More and better sanitary laws, ordinances, rules, and supervision essential to-day.—Arthur Bateman. *Domestic Engineering*, vol 93, No. 12, December 18, 1920, p. 554.

Lack of houses in this country has caused great increase in unsanitary conditions. At present, of 22,500,000 houses in the United States owned by occupants, only 5,000,000 have plumbing. Of 48,360 drug stores, less than 2 per cent have satisfactory plumbing. Over 36,000 confectioneries are more than 85 per cent inadequately plumbed. Similar conditions exist in factories, workshops, schools, etc.

Great sanitary improvements are necessary among farmers in the production of milk and in the construction of privies.

Public comfort stations in municipalities, which are a necessity, are lacking to a very large extent.

A POSTGRADUATE COURSE IN CHILD HYGIENE.

A postgraduate course in child hygiene is being given for child hygiene nurses by the State normal school at Trenton, N. J., in cooperation with the bureau of child hygiene of the New Jersey State Department of Health. Entrance examinations, in the form of intelligence tests, must be passed by all who take the work. A certificate is to be given to those who satisfactorily complete the course.

A course in sanitation problems and housing laws will be presented, and instruction will be given concerning prevention measures that can be taken by the child hygiene nurse toward the control of contagious diseases, including tuberculosis and venereal diseases. Other subjects on the program include prenatal care, school hygiene, home economics, oral hygiene, mental hygiene, baby keep-well stations and home visiting, pediatrics and child hygiene, and vital statistics and records. The lectures and conference will be supplemented by 15 sessions of field work which will include visits of inspection to important centers of sanitary administration, to the State laboratory, and to specialized clinics and welfare centers.

The course was begun November 12, 1920, and is to continue on successive Fridays for 16 weeks from that date. Instruction is given by the chiefs of the different divisions of the State department of health, members of the faculty of the State normal school, and specialists in certain fields.

DEATHS DURING WEEK ENDED JAN. 1, 1921.

[From the "Weekly Health Index," Jan. 4, 1921, issued by the Bureau of the Census, Department of Commerce.]

Deaths from all causes in certain large cities of the United States during the week ended Jan. 1, 1921, infant mortality (per cent), annual death rate, and comparison with corresponding week of preceding years.

City.	Population Jan. 1, 1920, subject to revision.	Week ended Jan. 1, 1921.		Average annual death rate per 1,000. ¹	Per cent of deaths under 1 year.	
		Total deaths.	Death rate. ¹		Week ended Jan. 1, 1921.	Previous year or years. ²
Akron, Ohio.....	298,435	37	9.3	10.9	18.9	10.1
Albany, N. Y.....	113,344	28	12.9	C 17.1	14.3	C 16.2
Atlanta, Ga.....	200,616	80	20.8	C 11.3	13.8	C 7.0
Baltimore, Md.....	733,826	221	15.7	A 17.8	16.3	A 11.8
Birmingham, Ala.....	178,270	57	16.7	A 20.9	21.1	A 11.5
Boston, Mass.....	744,923	229	16.0	A 17.2	17.0	A 15.6
Bridgeport, Conn.....	143,162	38	13.8	A 18.1	21.1	A 15.7
Buffalo, N. Y.....	506,775	131	13.5	C 14.3	14.5	C 14.5
Cambridge, Mass.....	169,456	27	12.9	A 14.6	3.7	A 9.5
Chicago, Ill.....	2,701,705	579	11.2	A 14.4	16.9	A 17.5
Cincinnati, Ohio.....	401,247	103	13.4	C 17.0	4.9	C 10.0
Cleveland, Ohio.....	798,836	190	12.4	C 11.2	16.8	C 18.5
Columbus, Ohio.....	237,031	67	14.7	C 13.1	10.4	C 3.4
Dallas, Tex.....	158,976	35	11.5	A 15.9	5.7	A 7.2
Dayton, Ohio.....	153,830	42	14.2	C 12.0	23.8	C 5.7
Denver, Colo.....	256,491	129	26.2	A 17.4	10.9	.....
Detroit, Mich.....	993,739	213	11.2	.....	31.5	.....
Fall River, Mass.....	120,485	44	19.0	C 13.9	20.5	C 28.1
Grand Rapids, Mich.....	137,634	38	14.4	C 12.2	13.2	C 9.4
Houston, Tex.....	138,276	34	12.8	.....	8.8	.....
Indianapolis, Ind.....	314,194	74	12.3	C 12.8	5.4	C 11.8
Jersey City, N. J.....	298,079	83	14.5	C 13.0	13.3	C 17.6
Kansas City, Kans.....	101,177	28	14.4	.....	7.1	.....
Kansas City, Mo.....	324,410	78	12.5	C 15.3	16.7	C 19.1
Los Angeles, Calif.....	576,673	191	17.3	A 15.1	8.4	A 6.8
Louisville, Ky.....	234,891	66	14.7	C 12.0	9.1	C 9.3
Lowell, Mass.....	112,479	37	17.2	A 15.7	27.0	A 21.0
Milwaukee, Wis.....	457,147	106	12.1	A 12.3	21.7	A 20.8
Minneapolis, Minn.....	380,582	91	12.5	C 10.2	13.2	A 12.2
Nashville, Tenn.....	118,342	46	20.3	C 17.7	8.7	C 12.5
Newark, N. J.....	414,216	102	12.8	C 12.8	20.6	C 14.9
New Bedford, Mass.....	121,217	21	9.0	A 17.1	19.0	A 16.9
New Haven, Conn.....	162,519	45	14.4	C 9.7	11.1	C 6.8
New Orleans, La.....	387,219	151	20.3	A 21.9	11.3	A 10.5
New York, N. Y.....	5,620,048	1,386	12.9	C 12.0	13.4	C 14.9
Norfolk, Va.....	115,777	20	9.0	.....	25.0	.....
Oakland, Calif.....	216,361	45	10.8	A 12.9	8.9	A 10.3
Omaha, Nebr.....	191,601	50	13.6	C 12.4	18.0	C 20.0
Philadelphia, Pa.....	1,823,158	473	13.5	22.1	13.7	19.7
Pittsburgh, Pa.....	588,193	192	17.0	C 16.5	12.5	C 14.6
Portland, Ore.....	258,288	42	8.5	C 12.4	7.1	C 8.2
Providence, R. I.....	237,595	76	16.7	C 15.2	14.5	C 17.4
Rochester, N. Y.....	285,750	63	11.1	C 11.3	14.3	C 11.1
St. Louis, Mo.....	772,897	197	13.3	C 14.4	8.1	C 10.4
St. Paul, Minn.....	231,680	62	13.8	C 11.6	17.7	C 11.5
Salt Lake City, Utah.....	118,110	32	14.1	A 16.2	18.8	.....
San Francisco, Calif.....	506,676	140	14.4	C 18.7	7.1	C 5.0
Seattle, Wash.....	315,652	62	10.2	A 9.9	9.7	A 9.4
Spokane, Wash.....	104,204	32	16.0	C 12.5	15.6	C 28.0
Springfield, Mass.....	129,338	46	18.5	.....	19.6	.....
Syracuse, N. Y.....	171,647	59	17.9	C 11.1	10.2	C 13.9
Toledo, Ohio.....	243,164	66	14.2	A 14.5	10.6	A 16.8
Trenton, N. J.....	119,289	38	16.6	A 20.1	13.2	A 15.3
Washington, D. C.....	437,571	113	13.5	A 18.7	11.5	A 9.1
Wilmington, Del.....	110,168	30	14.2	C 13.4	30.0	.....
Worcester, Mass.....	179,754	40	11.6	C 14.1	12.5	C 16.7
Yonkers, N. Y.....	100,176	25	13.0	A 17.2	28.0	A 23.2
Youngstown, Ohio.....	132,358	40	15.8	.....	25.0	.....

¹ Annual rates per 1,000 population.

² "A" indicates data for the corresponding week of the years 1913 to 1917, inclusive. "C" indicates data for the corresponding week of the year 1919.

³ Data are based on statistics of 1915, 1916, and 1917.

Summary of information received by telegraph from industrial insurance companies for week ended Jan. 1, 1921.

Policies in force.....	45, 622, 891
Number of death claims.....	8, 670
Death claims per 1,000 policies in force, annual rate.....	9. 9

SUMMARY OF DEATHS IN 43 CITIES, 1920.

Deaths from all causes, death rate, and infant mortality in 43 large cities of the United States for 1920, and comparison with 1919.

[Furnished by the Bureau of the Census, Department of Commerce.]

City. ¹	Popula- tion. ²	Total deaths.	Death rate. ³	Deaths under 1 year.	Provi- sional infant mortal- ity rate 1920. ^{4,5}	Infant mortal- ity rate 1919. ⁶	Mortality data for cal- endar year 1919.		
							Total deaths.	Death rate.	Deaths under 1 year.
Total.....	23,331,432	327,213	13.8	47,894	.....	.....	317,814	13.8	44,476
Albany, N. Y.....	113,920	1,814	15.7	175	74	81	1,853	16.4	171
Atlanta, Ga.....	202,902	3,573	17.4	480	.....	.....	3,136	15.8	379
Baltimore, Md.....	740,172	11,521	15.4	1,992	106	98	11,432	15.7	1,712
Birmingham, Ala.....	180,685	3,020	16.5	493	.....	.....	2,945	16.7	372
Boston, Mass.....	751,108	11,778	15.5	1,966	102	97	11,683	15.7	1,820
Buffalo, N. Y.....	510,106	7,355	14.2	1,388	101	110	7,498	14.9	1,398
Cambridge, Mass.....	109,694	1,662	14.9	265	90	70	1,466	13.4	194
Chicago, Ill.....	2,727,504	35,276	12.8	5,743	.....	.....	33,493	12.5	5,741
Cincinnati, Ohio.....	401,878	6,158	15.1	659	82	88	6,360	15.9	600
Cleveland, Ohio.....	808,268	10,124	12.4	1,629	83	95	9,903	12.6	1,746
Columbus, Ohio.....	239,807	3,584	14.7	416	91	94	3,308	14.1	402
Dayton, Ohio.....	155,749	1,900	12.0	263	88	89	1,759	11.6	279
Denver, Colo.....	258,583	4,528	17.3	462	.....	.....	3,741	14.7	364
Fall River, Mass.....	120,546	1,789	14.6	474	134	119	1,729	14.4	409
Grand Rapids, Mich.....	138,822	1,851	13.2	317	102	85	1,563	11.5	240
Indianapolis, Ind.....	317,868	4,722	14.7	623	92	80	4,158	13.4	468
Jersey City, N. J.....	299,413	4,262	14.0	759	.....	.....	4,365	14.7	685
Kansas City, Mo.....	323,326	5,364	16.1	759	.....	.....	4,914	15.3	592
Los Angeles, Calif.....	587,073	8,460	14.2	843	75	67	7,685	13.6	612
Louisville, Ky.....	235,289	3,463	14.5	352	77	96	4,068	17.3	387
Lowell, Mass.....	112,788	1,786	15.6	432	131	124	1,708	15.2	379
Milwaukee, Wis.....	460,894	5,462	11.7	968	91	101	5,008	11.0	1,028
Minneapolis, Minn.....	384,571	4,756	12.2	590	64	65	4,396	11.7	525
Nashville, Tenn.....	118,740	2,230	18.5	322	.....	.....	2,185	18.5	260
Newark, N. J.....	417,654	5,607	13.2	996	.....	.....	5,315	12.9	856
New Haven, Conn.....	163,872	2,367	14.4	365	82	73	2,095	13.0	319
New Orleans, La.....	389,897	6,969	17.6	753	.....	.....	7,283	18.9	731
New York, N. Y.....	5,665,148	74,260	12.9	11,464	85	81	74,131	13.3	10,563
Oakland, Calif.....	219,770	2,594	11.6	291	70	61	2,670	12.5	233
Philadelphia, Pa.....	1,837,270	26,960	14.5	3,919	89	91	25,920	14.3	3,797
Pittsburgh, Pa.....	590,876	9,774	16.3	1,607	108	114	9,410	16.1	1,643
Portland, Ore.....	260,478	3,205	12.1	289	55	69	3,366	13.1	336
Providence, R. I.....	238,279	3,746	15.5	577	.....	.....	3,537	14.9	514
Rochester, N. Y.....	209,015	3,648	12.0	565	83	74	3,646	12.5	473
St. Louis, Mo.....	777,320	11,106	14.1	1,133	.....	.....	10,254	13.3	996
St. Paul, Minn.....	235,617	2,917	12.2	325	62	62	2,776	11.9	331
San Francisco, Calif.....	513,122	7,420	14.3	516	57	68	8,014	15.9	515
Seattle, Wash.....	319,659	3,411	10.5	322	51	55	3,440	11.0	329
Spokane, Wash.....	104,194	1,494	14.1	155	64	55	1,190	11.4	119
Syracuse, N. Y.....	173,393	2,652	15.1	429	98	91	2,194	12.9	364
Toledo, Ohio.....	246,617	3,462	13.8	486	93	90	3,202	13.4	432
Washington, D. C.....	443,086	6,561	14.6	810	89	85	6,372	14.7	606
Worcester, Mass.....	181,479	2,612	14.2	412	84	92	2,637	14.8	425

¹ Cities appearing in the summary are those shown for the 53 weeks in the Weekly Health Index.

² Populations estimated as of July 1, 1920, based upon the Federal Censuses of 1910 and 1920.

³ Allowance has been made for the 5 extra days which must be deducted from the 53 weeks to give a period of 366 days.

⁴ Infant mortality rate is based upon deaths under 1 year as returned each week and estimated births, 1920.

⁵ Cities left blank are not in the registration area for births.

CURRENT STATE SUMMARIES—Continued.

Telegraphic Reports for Week Ended Jan. 8, 1921—Continued.

DELAWARE—continued.

Tuberculosis:	Cases.
Wilmington.....	11
Scattering.....	9
Whooping cough.....	13

FLORIDA.

Cerebrospinal meningitis.....	1
Diphtheria.....	12
Influenza.....	6
Malaria.....	9
Ophthalmia neonatorum.....	2
Pneumonia.....	3
Scarlet fever.....	7
Smallpox.....	23
Typhoid fever.....	12

GEORGIA.

Chicken pox.....	32
Diphtheria.....	32
Dysentery (amebic).....	2
Hookworm.....	8
Influenza.....	30
Malaria.....	17
Measles.....	62
Mumps.....	10
Paratyphoid fever.....	1
Pneumonia.....	22
Poliomyelitis.....	1
Scarlet fever.....	21
Smallpox.....	63
Tuberculosis (all forms).....	20
Typhoid fever.....	6
Whooping cough.....	4

ILLINOIS.

Cerebrospinal meningitis—Chicago.....	1
Diphtheria:	
Chicago.....	281
Decatur.....	12
Mount Olive.....	10
Scattering.....	99
Influenza.....	42
Lethargic encephalitis—Chicago.....	1
Pneumonia.....	305
Poliomyelitis:	
Charleston.....	1
East St. Louis.....	1
Lake County—Libertyville Township.....	1
Scarlet fever:	
Bloomington.....	8
Chicago.....	241
Oak Park.....	11
Rockford.....	10
Springfield.....	38
Scattering.....	167
Smallpox:	
Bloomington.....	9
Cambria.....	11
East St. Louis.....	26
Murphysboro.....	9
Ogle County—Woodsing Township.....	9
Olney.....	11

ILLINOIS—continued.

Smallpox—Continued.	Cases.
Polo.....	8
Rockford.....	22
Springerton.....	11
Vandalia.....	15
Wayne County—Mount Erie Township.....	15
Scattering.....	88
Typhoid fever.....	12

INDIANA.

Diphtheria.....	118
Rabies in animals.....	1
Scarlet fever.....	309
Smallpox.....	410
Typhoid fever.....	11

IOWA.

Cerebrospinal meningitis—Poweshiek County.....	1
Diphtheria.....	45
Poliomyelitis—Poweshiek County.....	1
Scarlet fever.....	122
Smallpox:	
Dubuque.....	61
Oxford Junction.....	11
Scattering.....	176

KANSAS.

Cerebrospinal meningitis.....	1
Chicken pox.....	69
Diphtheria.....	126
German measles.....	2
Influenza.....	13
Measles.....	271
Mumps.....	9
Pneumonia.....	54
Poliomyelitis.....	1
Scarlet fever.....	189
Smallpox.....	99
Trachoma.....	1
Tuberculosis.....	171
Typhoid fever.....	9
Whooping cough.....	64

LOUISIANA.

Diphtheria.....	16
Influenza.....	39
Scarlet fever.....	17
Smallpox.....	91
Typhoid fever.....	6

MAINE.

Chicken pox.....	23
Diphtheria.....	20
German measles.....	1
Influenza.....	18
Lethargic encephalitis.....	1
Measles.....	188
Mumps.....	2
Pneumonia.....	3
Scarlet fever.....	32
Smallpox.....	3
Trachoma.....	1
Tuberculosis.....	18
Typhoid fever.....	7
Whooping cough.....	9

CURRENT STATE SUMMARIES—Continued.

Telegraphic Reports for Week Ended Jan. 8, 1921—Continued.

MARYLAND. ¹	Cases.
Cerebrospinal meningitis.....	1
Chicken pox.....	119
Diphtheria.....	90
Influenza.....	70
Measles.....	71
Meningitis.....	1
Mumps.....	9
Ophthalmia neonatorum.....	2
Pneumonia (all forms).....	135
Scarlet fever.....	81
Septic sore throat.....	3
Trachoma.....	2
Tuberculosis.....	56
Typhoid fever.....	7
Whooping cough.....	78

MASSACHUSETTS.	Cases.
Cerebrospinal meningitis.....	7
Chicken pox.....	319
Conjunctivitis (suppurative).....	8
Diphtheria.....	219
German measles.....	12
Influenza.....	37
Measles.....	635
Mumps.....	86
Ophthalmia neonatorum.....	27
Pneumonia (lobar).....	170
Poliomyelitis.....	3
Scarlet fever.....	311
Septic sore throat.....	7
Smallpox.....	2
Trachoma.....	3
Tuberculosis (all forms).....	232
Typhoid fever.....	17
Whooping cough.....	162

MINNESOTA.	Cases.
Smallpox:	
Duluth.....	8
Sherburn.....	8
Winona.....	8
Scattering.....	76

MISSISSIPPI.	Cases.
Diphtheria.....	11
Scarlet fever.....	9
Smallpox.....	21
Typhoid fever.....	3

MONTANA.	Cases.
Cerebrospinal meningitis—Great Falls.....	1
Diphtheria.....	9
Scarlet fever.....	33
Smallpox.....	45

NEBRASKA.	Cases.
Cerebrospinal meningitis:	
Omaha.....	1
Broadwater.....	4
Chicken pox.....	28
Diphtheria.....	21
Influenza.....	3
Measles.....	2

NEBRASKA—continued.	Cases.
Scarlet fever:	
York.....	16
Scattering.....	38
Smallpox:	
Lexington.....	9
Sargent.....	15
Scattering.....	61
Tuberculosis.....	13
Typhoid fever.....	4
Whooping cough.....	5

NEW JERSEY.	Cases.
Cerebrospinal meningitis.....	1
Chicken pox.....	314
Diphtheria.....	214
Influenza.....	34
Measles.....	86
Pneumonia.....	264
Scarlet fever.....	306
Typhoid fever.....	7
Whooping cough.....	236

NEW MEXICO.	Cases.
Chicken pox.....	16
Diphtheria.....	25
Measles.....	122
Mumps.....	19
Pneumonia.....	7
Scarlet fever.....	13
Smallpox.....	2
Tuberculosis.....	22
Typhoid fever.....	4
Whooping cough.....	12

NEW YORK.	Cases.
(Exclusive of New York City.)	
Diphtheria.....	401
Influenza.....	86
Lethargic encephalitis.....	4
Measles.....	1,725
Pneumonia.....	417
Poliomyelitis—North Tonawanda.....	1
Scarlet fever.....	420
Smallpox.....	12
Typhoid fever.....	36
Whooping cough.....	457

NORTH CAROLINA.	Cases.
Cerebrospinal meningitis.....	2
Chicken pox.....	169
Diphtheria.....	64
Measles.....	253
Ophthalmia neonatorum.....	1
Scarlet fever.....	36
Septic sore throat.....	7
Smallpox.....	53
Typhoid fever.....	14
Whooping cough.....	244

SOUTH DAKOTA.	Cases.
Chicken pox.....	13
Diphtheria.....	22
Influenza.....	2
Measles.....	50

¹ Week ended Friday.

CURRENT STATE SUMMARIES—Continued.
Reports for Week Ended Jan. 1, 1921—Continued.

KENTUCKY.		KENTUCKY—continued.	
	Cases.		Cases.
Chicken pox.....	23	Tuberculosis.....	8
Diphtheria:		Typhoid fever.....	24
Jefferson County.....	18	Whooping cough.....	13
Scattering.....	35		
German measles.....	1	MISSOURI.	
Influenza.....	17	Chicken pox.....	88
Measles:		Diphtheria.....	248
Boyd County.....	20	Epidemic sore throat.....	56
Harian County.....	15	Influenza.....	52
Knox County.....	12	Measles.....	14
Scattering.....	7	Scarlet fever.....	143
Mumps.....	5	Smallpox.....	96
Paratyphoid fever.....	1	Tuberculosis.....	46
Pneumonia.....	48	Typhoid fever.....	11
Scarlet fever:		Whooping cough.....	51
Jefferson County.....	37		
Scattering.....	31	WASHINGTON.	
Septic sore throat.....	3	Chicken pox.....	62
Smallpox:		Diphtheria.....	25
Davies County.....	16	Measles.....	22
Muhlenberg County.....	15	Mumps.....	8
Scattering.....	46	Pneumonia.....	3
Tetanus.....	1	Scarlet fever.....	32
Tonsillitis.....	3	Smallpox.....	94
Trachoma.....	4	Typhoid fever.....	2
		Whooping cough.....	10

SUMMARY OF CASES REPORTED MONTHLY, BY STATES.

The following summary of monthly State reports is published weekly and covers only those States from which reports are received during the current week:

State.	Cerebrospinal meningitis.	Diphtheria.	Influenza.	Malaria.	Measles.	Pollagra.	Polymycolitis.	Scarlet fever.	Smallpox.	Typhoid fever.
1920.										
Colorado (November).....		157	1		546		2	74	318	24
Delaware (November).....		19			2			44	2	9
Hawaii (November).....		10	28		34			3		11
North Carolina (November).....	1	643			216			253	82	94
Ohio (November).....	20	1,688	67	1	364		7	1,558	921	519
Vermont (December).....		29	19		94			89	45	13
Virginia (November).....	7	885		246	527	11	8	352	78	149

ANTHRAX.

New York, N. Y.—Week Ended Dec. 25, 1920.

During the week ended December 25, 1920, one fatal case of anthrax was reported at New York, N. Y.

CEREBROSPINAL MENINGITIS.

City Reports for Week Ended Dec. 25, 1920.

The column headed "Average cases" gives the average number of cases reported during the corresponding weeks of the years 1915 to 1919, inclusive. In instances in which the information is not available for the full five years, the average includes from one to four years.

Place.	Average cases.	1920		Place.	Average cases.	1920	
		Cases.	Deaths.			Cases.	Deaths.
California:				Missouri:			
Los Angeles.....	(1)	1		Cape Girardeau.....	0		1
San Francisco.....	(1)	2	1	Montana:			
Illinois:				Butte.....	(1)	1	2
Chicago.....	1	1		New Jersey:			
Iowa:				Newark.....	(1)	1	
Burlington.....	0	1		New York:			
Louisiana:				New York.....	4	5	3
New Orleans.....	(1)	1	1	Ohio:			
Massachusetts:				Ashtabula.....	0		1
Boston.....	1	1	1	Cleveland.....	(1)	1	
Cambridge.....	(1)	1		Lancaster.....	0	2	
New Bedford.....	0		1	Rhode Island:			
Michigan:				Providence.....	(1)	2	
Detroit.....	(1)	2	1	West Virginia:			
Minnesota:				Huntington.....	0		1
Hibbing.....			1				
Minneapolis.....	(1)	1	1				

¹ Average less than 1.

DIPHTHERIA.

See Telegraphic weekly reports from States, p. 44; Monthly summaries by States, p. 48; and Weekly reports from cities, p. 55.

INFLUENZA.

City Reports for Week Ended Dec. 25, 1920.

Place.	Cases.	Deaths.	Place.	Cases.	Deaths.
Alabama:			Michigan:		
Mobile.....		1	Detroit.....	2	
California:			Missouri:		
Long Beach.....	1		Kansas City.....	4	1
Los Angeles.....	7		St. Louis.....	5	
San Francisco.....	3	1	New Jersey:		
Colorado:			Kearny.....	3	
Denver.....		1	Newark.....	12	
Connecticut:			Trenton.....	3	
Bridgeport.....	1		New York:		
Hartford.....	1		Lockport.....	2	
Meriden.....	1		New York.....	29	3
District of Columbia:			Niagara Falls.....	1	
Washington.....	2	2	Olean.....		1
Georgia:			Saratoga Springs.....	2	
Atlanta.....	4	1	Ohio:		
Rome.....	1		Cincinnati.....		1
Illinois:			Cleveland.....	4	1
Chicago.....	15	3	Columbus.....	2	1
East St. Louis.....	2		Pennsylvania:		
Evanston.....	1		Philadelphia.....	107	62
Rock Island.....	2	1	Rhode Island:		
Kansas:			Fawtucket.....		1
Coffeyville.....	1		Texas:		
Kentucky:			Dallas.....	2	3
Louisville.....	1	1	El Paso.....	3	
Paducah.....	2		Fort Worth.....		2
Maine:			San Angelo.....		1
Portland.....	2		Utah:		
Maryland:			Salt Lake City.....	1	
Baltimore.....	13	2	Virginia:		
Massachusetts:			Richmond.....		2
Boston.....	4	1	Roanoke.....	1	
Greenfield.....	1		Wisconsin:		
Haverhill.....	1		Milwaukee.....	4	
Lynn.....	1				
Methuen.....	1				

LEPROSY.

Sacramento, Calif.—Week Ended Dec. 25, 1920.

During the week ended December 25, 1920, one case of leprosy was reported at Sacramento, Calif.

MALARIA.

City Reports for Week Ended Dec. 25, 1920.

Place.	Cases.	Deaths.	Place.	Cases.	Deaths.
California: Sacramento.....	2	.....	Louisiana: Alexandria.....	24	.....
Georgia: Brunswick.....	1	.....	Texas: Dallas.....	2	.....

MEASLES.

See Telegraphic weekly reports from States, p. 44; Monthly summaries by States, p. 48; and Weekly reports from cities, p. 55.

PELLAGRA.

City Reports for Week Ended Dec. 25, 1920.

Place.	Cases.	Deaths.	Place.	Cases.	Deaths.
Alabama: Anniston.....	1	.....	South Carolina: Charleston.....		1
Missouri: Springfield.....		1	Texas: Galveston.....		1

PLAGUE.¹

Human Cases of Plague Reported.

Place.	Period covered.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Florida:	1921.			
Pensacola.....	Jan. 1 to 8.....	0	0	
Louisiana:				
New Orleans.....	do.....	0	0	
Texas:				
Beaumont.....	do.....	0	0	
Galveston.....	do.....	0	0	

Plague-Infected Rodents.

Place.	Period covered.	Rodents found plague infected.
Florida:	1921.	
Pensacola.....	Jan. 1 to 8.....	0
Louisiana:		
New Orleans.....	Jan. 1 to 10.....	0
	Jan. 11.....	1
Texas:		
Beaumont.....	Jan. 1 to 8.....	0
Galveston.....	do.....	0

¹ A summary of the reports received of the occurrence of plague and the finding of plague-infected rodents in the United States during 1920 was published in Public Health Reports, Jan. 7, 1921, p. 15.

PNEUMONIA (ALL FORMS).

City Reports for Week Ended Dec. 25, 1920.

Place.	Cases.	Deaths.	Place.	Cases.	Deaths.
Alabama:			Maine:		
Birmingham.....		5	Auburn.....		2
Mobile.....		3	Biddeford.....	1	1
Montgomery.....	1	1	Maryland:		
Arizona:			Baltimore.....	37	16
Tucson.....		6	Cumberland.....	3	3
Little Rock.....	6		Massachusetts:		
California:			Amesbury.....		1
Berkeley.....		2	Arlington.....		1
Long Beach.....	1	1	Attleboro.....	1	
Los Angeles.....	38	13	Beverly.....	2	2
Oakland.....	5		Boston.....	30	21
Pasadena.....	2	2	Brookline.....		1
Sacramento.....	5	5	Cambridge.....	3	2
San Bernardino.....		3	Chelsea.....	1	
San Diego.....	2	2	Clinton.....	1	2
San Francisco.....	15	6	Everett.....	3	1
Colorado:			Fall River.....	6	5
Colorado Springs.....	1		Frammingham.....		1
Denver.....		21	Haverhill.....	2	1
Pueblo.....		6	Lawrence.....	1	1
Connecticut:			Lowell.....	1	5
Bridgeport.....	4	3	Lynn.....	1	1
Bristol.....	2		Melrose.....	1	1
Greenwich.....	2		Methuen.....		1
Hartford.....	2	2	New Bedford.....		6
Meriden.....	3		Newton.....	2	
New Haven.....		7	North Adams.....	2	1
New London.....	1	1	Northampton.....	1	
Norwich.....	1	1	Peabody.....		1
Waterbury.....	3		Pittsfield.....		1
Delaware:			Plymouth.....		1
Wilmington.....		4	Salem.....	2	4
District of Columbia:			Saugus.....	1	
Washington.....		15	Somerville.....	1	
Georgia:			Springfield.....	3	3
Atlanta.....	1	14	Taunton.....		2
Brunswick.....	1		Michigan:		
Savannah.....		10	Ann Arbor.....		2
Illinois:			Benton Harbor.....	1	1
Bloomington.....		1	Benton Harbor.....	45	20
Chicago.....	175	50	Detroit.....	1	4
Evanston.....	1		Flint.....	1	1
Freeport.....	3	1	Grand Rapids.....	4	
Jacksonville.....	1	1	Highland Park.....	4	
Kewanee.....		1	Kalamazoo.....	4	
La Salle.....	4		Marquette.....	1	
Oak Park.....	1		Port Huron.....	4	1
Peoria.....		5	Sault Ste. Marie.....	2	
Quincy.....	1	1	Minnesota:		
Rockford.....	2	3	Duluth.....		2
Rock Island.....	2		Mankato.....		1
Springfield.....		1	Minneapolis.....		10
Indiana:			Missouri:		
East Chicago.....		2	Kansas City.....	7	5
Elkhart.....		1	St. Joseph.....		3
Frankfort.....	1	1	Montana:		
Hammond.....	1	3	Butte.....		1
Indianapolis.....		14	Great Falls.....	1	3
Kokomo.....		2	Missoula.....		1
Logansport.....	1	1	Nebraska:		
Marion.....	1	1	Omaha.....		8
Mishawaka.....	1	1	New Hampshire:		
Muncie.....	3		Berlin.....		3
Richmond.....	1	1	Manchester.....		1
South Bend.....	1	1	Portsmouth.....	1	
Terre Haute.....		3	New Jersey:		
Kansas:			Atlantic City.....	2	1
Fort Scott.....	1		Bayonne.....	2	
Kansas City.....	2		East Orange.....	1	2
Topeka.....		1	Elizabeth.....		1
Wichita.....	1		Englewood.....	2	1
Kentucky:			Hackensack.....	2	2
Covington.....		3	Hoboken.....	1	5
Lexington.....	3	1	Irvington.....	1	
Louisville.....	3	12	Jersey City.....	6	
Paducah.....	1		Kearny.....	3	
Louisiana:			Montclair.....	3	
Alexandria.....	1		Newark.....	77	18
New Orleans.....		18	Pasaic.....	1	3
			Paterson.....	3	

PNEUMONIA (ALL FORMS)—Continued.

City Reports for Week Ended Dec. 25, 1920—Continued.

Place.	Cases.	Deaths.	Place.	Cases.	Deaths.
New Jersey—Continued.			Ohio—Continued.		
Plainfield.....		1	Lorain.....	2	.....
Rahway.....	1	1	Mansfield.....	2	2
Trenton.....	2	3	Newark.....		1
West Hoboken.....		1	Springfield.....		4
West New York.....		1	Tiffin.....	1	1
New Mexico:			Toledo.....	1	1
Albuquerque.....		1	Zanesville.....		2
New York:			Oklahoma:		
Albany.....	7		Oklahoma City.....		1
Auburn.....	3	1	Oregon:		
Binghamton.....	16	4	Portland.....		5
Buffalo.....	44	12	Pennsylvania:		
Cortland.....	2	1	Philadelphia.....	107	62
Elmira.....	2	1	Rhode Island:		
Glens Falls.....		1	Newport.....		1
Ithaca.....		1	Pawtucket.....		1
Middletown.....	2		Providence.....		6
Mount Vernon.....	1		South Carolina:		
New York.....	285	142	Charleston.....		5
Niagara Falls.....	1	1	Tennessee:		
North Tonawanda.....		1	Memphis.....		4
Peekskill.....	1		Texas:		
Port Chester.....	2		Austin.....		1
Rochester.....	4	2	Dallas.....	3	3
Rome.....	2		El Paso.....		8
Syracuse.....	8	7	Fort Worth.....		4
Troy.....	4	2	Waco.....		2
White Plains.....	3		Utah:		
Yonkers.....	3	6	Salt Lake City.....		6
North Carolina:			Virginia:		
Durham.....		1	Lynchburg.....		2
Greensboro.....		2	Norfolk.....	2	4
Winston-Salem.....		4	Richmond.....		4
Ohio:			Roanoke.....	3	1
Akron.....	1		West Virginia:		
Ashtabula.....	1		Charleston.....	4	2
Barberton.....		2	Huntington.....		1
Canton.....		1	Parkersburg.....	1	1
Chillicothe.....	2	2	Wheeling.....	1	1
Cincinnati.....	4	5	Wisconsin:		
Cleveland.....	21	24	La Crosse.....		1
Columbus.....		10	Milwaukee.....	9	9
Dayton.....	2		Wausau.....		2
Lancaster.....	1				

POLIOMYELITIS (INFANTILE PARALYSIS).

City Reports for Week Ended Dec. 25, 1920.

The column headed "Average cases" gives the average number of cases reported during the corresponding weeks of the years 1915 to 1919, inclusive. In instances in which the information is not available for the full five years, the average includes from one to four years.

Place.	Average cases.	1920		Place.	Average cases.	1920	
		Cases.	Deaths.			Cases.	Deaths.
Illinois:				New York:			
Chicago.....	(¹)	1	.....	New York.....	(¹)	1	1
Missouri:				Ohio:			
St. Louis.....	0	.....	1	Dayton.....	0	1	.....

¹ Average less than 1.

RABIES IN ANIMALS.

Fall River, Mass.—Week Ended Dec. 25, 1920.

During the week ended December 25, 1920, one case of rabies in animals was reported at Fall River, Mass.

SCARLET FEVER.

See Telegraphic weekly reports from States, p. 44; Monthly summaries by States, p. 48; and Weekly reports from cities, p. 55.

SMALLPOX.

City Reports for Week Ended Dec. 25, 1920.

The column headed "Average cases" gives the average number of cases reported during the corresponding weeks of the years 1915 to 1919, inclusive. In instances in which the information is not available for the full five years, the average includes from one to four years.

Place.	Average cases.	1920		Place.	Average cases.	1920	
		Cases.	Deaths.			Cases.	Deaths.
Alabama:				Montana:			
Mobile	0	5	.....	Billings	0	1	.....
Montgomery	2	1	.....	Butte	5	1	.....
California:				Missoula	0	3	.....
Los Angeles	2	4	.....	Nebraska:			
Oakland	0	4	.....	Beatrice	0	1	.....
Sacramento	(1)	6	.....	Lincoln	3	4	.....
San Francisco	(1)	32	.....	Omaha	13	6	.....
Colorado:				New York:			
Denver	16	2	.....	Buffalo	(1)	1	.....
Greeley	0	1	.....	North Carolina:			
Pueblo	0	1	.....	Durham	0	2	.....
Georgia:				Winston-Salem	(1)	1	.....
Atlanta	5	5	.....	Ohio:			
Idaho:				Akron	5	5	.....
Boise	3	2	.....	Ashtabula	0	1	.....
Illinois:				Canton	2	12	.....
Bloomington	0	3	.....	Cincinnati	2	2	.....
Chicago	2	3	.....	Cleveland	9	4	.....
East St. Louis	0	9	.....	Columbus	(1)	3	.....
Granite City	0	1	.....	Hamilton	10	2	.....
Oak Park	0	5	.....	Loram	(1)	21	.....
Rockford	(1)	15	.....	Marion	5	1	.....
Rock Island	(1)	2	.....	Middletown	0	2	.....
Springfield	4	1	.....	New Philadelphia		1	.....
Indiana:				Springfield	0	1	.....
Crawfordsville		3	.....	Tiffin	0	5	.....
Elkhart		4	.....	Toledo	2	1	.....
Fort Wayne	5	1	.....	Oklahoma:			
Frankfort		3	.....	Oklahoma City	3	2	.....
Indianapolis	14	3	.....	Tulsa		1	.....
Kokomo	6	2	.....	Oregon:			
Lafayette	2	3	.....	Portland	17	10	.....
Marion	0	1	.....	South Carolina:			
Mishawaka	1	18	.....	Charleston	(1)	6	.....
Muncie	4	1	.....	Columbia	(1)	1	.....
South Bend	2	18	.....	South Dakota:			
Iowa:				Sioux Falls	(1)	1	.....
Council Bluffs	4	2	.....	Texas:			
Davenport	11	2	.....	Beaumont	2	1	.....
Des Moines	7	3	.....	Waco	1	1	.....
Dubuque	1	40	.....	Utah:			
Marshalltown	6	5	.....	Salt Lake City	3	25	.....
Sioux City	4	21	.....	Vermont:			
Kansas:				Rutland	0	6	.....
Kansas City	13	4	.....	Virginia:			
Leavenworth	(1)	1	.....	Roanoke	(1)	1	.....
Wichita	(1)	2	.....	Washington:			
Louisiana:				Bellingham	0	4	.....
New Orleans	3	25	1	Seattle	7	11	.....
Maine:				Spokane	103	26	.....
Waterville		6	.....	Tacoma	2	2	.....
Massachusetts:				Walla Walla	4	1	.....
Methuen		2	.....	West Virginia:			
Michigan:				Bluefield	1	2	.....
Battle Creek	0	17	.....	Huntington	3	1	.....
Detroit	16	24	.....	Wisconsin:			
Flint	4	1	.....	Appleton	0	1	.....
Port Huron	1	1	.....	Beloit	(1)	2	.....
Sault Ste. Marie	0	1	.....	Eau Claire	0	2	.....
Minnesota:				Green Bay	2	4	.....
Duluth	(1)	7	.....	Janesville	3	1	.....
Mankato	0	1	.....	La Crosse	3	5	.....
Minneapolis	14	91	.....	Madison	(1)	4	.....
St. Cloud	5	1	.....	Marinette	1	4	.....
Winona	0	7	.....	Milwaukee	7	12	.....
Missouri:				Racine	(1)	3	.....
Kansas City	30	7	.....	Sheboygan		14	.....
St. Louis	3	6	.....	Superior	(1)	1	.....

¹ Average less than 1.

TETANUS.

City Reports for Week Ended Dec. 25, 1920.

Place.	Cases.	Deaths.	Place.	Cases.	Deaths.
Illinois:			Ohio:		
Chicago.....	1		Cleveland.....		1
Missouri:		1	Mansfield.....	1	
St. Louis.....	1		Pennsylvania:		
			Philadelphia.....		1

TUBERCULOSIS.

See Telegraphic weekly reports from States, p. 44, and Weekly reports from cities, p. 55.

TYPHOID FEVER.

City Reports for Week Ended Dec. 25, 1920.

The column headed "Average cases" gives the average number of cases reported during the corresponding weeks of the years 1915 to 1919, inclusive. In instances in which the information is not available for the full five years, the average includes from one to four years.

Place.	Average cases.	1920		Place.	Average cases.	1920	
		Cases.	Deaths.			Cases.	Deaths.
Alabama:				Michigan—Contd.			
Anniston.....	0	1		Highland Park.....	0	1	
Mobile.....	(¹)		1	Kalamazoo.....	(¹)	1	
California:				Minnesota:			
Los Angeles.....	(¹)	2		Duluth.....	(¹)	1	
Oakland.....	(¹)		1	Minneapolis.....	3	1	
Redlands.....	0	1		Missouri:			
Sacramento.....	(¹)	1		St. Charles.....		2	1
Colorado:				Montana:			
Greeley.....	0	1		Missoula.....	0	3	
Pueblo.....	0		1	Nebraska:			
Connecticut:				Omaha.....	0	2	
Hartford.....	(¹)		1	New Jersey:			
New Haven.....	(¹)	2		Kearny.....	0		1
District of Columbia:				Newark.....	2	2	
Washington.....	1	3		Paterson.....	0	1	
Georgia:				Trenton.....	(¹)	1	
Savannah.....	(¹)	1		New York:			
Illinois:				Albany.....	2	1	
Chicago.....	6	7		Buffalo.....	3	1	
Freeport.....	0	1		Elmira.....	0	1	
Indiana:				Lockport.....	0	1	
Fort Wayne.....	0	2		New York.....	14	9	2
Kokomo.....	(¹)		1	North Tona-			
Iowa:				wanda.....	0		1
Kcokuk.....		1		Ohio:			
Kansas:				Ashtabula.....	0	1	
Kansas City.....	0	1		Cleveland.....	3	6	
Kentucky:				Dayton.....	1	3	
Lexington.....	0		1	Hamilton.....	0	1	1
Louisville.....	(¹)	1		Middletown.....	0	1	
Louisiana:				Steubenville.....	1	1	
New Orleans.....	3	1		Oklahoma:			
Maine:				Oklahoma City.....	0	1	
Portland.....	(¹)	1		Tulsa.....	1		
Maryland:				Pennsylvania:			
Baltimore.....	9	3		Philadelphia.....	6	3	1
Cumberland.....	(¹)	1		Rhode Island:			
Massachusetts:				Lincoln.....	0	1	
Adams.....	0	1		Pawtucket.....	0		1
Arlington.....	0		1	South Carolina:			
Boston.....	2	1		Charleston.....	(¹)	1	1
Fall River.....	3	2		Texas:			
Lawrence.....	1	1		Corpus Christi.....	0	1	1
Lowell.....	(¹)	1		Dallas.....	(¹)		1
Medford.....	0	1		Virginia:			
Methuen.....	0	1		Norfolk.....	(¹)	1	
Taunton.....	0	1	1	Richmond.....	(¹)	1	
Michigan:				Roanoke.....	0	1	
Ann Arbor.....	0	1		Wisconsin:			
Detroit.....	3	4	1	Milwaukee.....	1	1	

¹ Average less than 1.

DIPHTHERIA, MEASLES, SCARLET FEVER, AND TUBERCULOSIS.

City Reports for Week Ended Dec. 25, 1920.

Place.	Popula- tion Jan. 1, 1920, sub- ject to correction.	Total deaths from all causes.	Diphtheria.		Measles.		Scarlet fever.		Tuber- culosis.	
			Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
Alabama:										
Birmingham	178,270	51	4				3		4	7
Mobile	60,151	19	3							1
Montgomery	43,464	8				1			8	1
Tuscaloosa	11,996		1							
Arizona:										
Tucson	20,292	18								5
Arkansas:										
Port Smith	28,811		2						1	
Hot Springs	11,695	4				1				
Little Rock	64,997		1		39					
North Little Rock	14,048	4	1	1	2		3			
California:										
Alameda	28,806	5	1						2	1
Berkeley	5,886	8	2	1			4			
Eureka	12,923	4					9	1		1
Long Beach	55,593	19	1		1					
Los Angeles	576,673	161	43	2	78		6		81	20
Oakland	216,361	42	5				6		1	4
Pasadena	45,354	11	2		2		1		2	1
Riverside	19,341	8								2
Sacramento	65,857	20	4		1		1		9	2
San Bernardino	18,721	9	5		1					2
San Diego	74,683	30	7		1				8	6
San Francisco	508,410	121	30	1	2		13		21	14
Santa Barbara	19,441	7								
Santa Cruz	10,917	6								
Stockton	40,286	10	2				3			1
Vallejo	21,107	2					2			
Colorado:										
Colorado Springs	30,105	18	3		17				30	7
Denver	256,369	88	15	2	128		8			14
Greeley	10,883	5	1		2		3			
Pueblo	42,908				2		1			3
Trinidad	10,906				10					
Connecticut:										
Bridgeport (town) ¹	143,538	29	16	1			10			3
Bristol (town) ¹	20,620	6	5		9		1			
Greenwich (town)	22,123	2	7							1
Hartford (town) ¹	138,036	18	4		1		7		3	1
Manchester (town)	18,370	2							1	
Meriden (city)	29,842		6				15		2	
New Haven (town) ¹	162,519	35	16				21		5	
New London (town) ¹	25,688	2	3				3			
Norwalk (town) ¹	27,700	6	2							
Norwich (city)	22,304	5	2				1			
Waterbury (town) ¹	91,410	14	6				3		3	
Delaware:										
Wilmington	110,168	27	1		2		6			2
District of Columbia:										
Washington	437,571	112	17	3	5		23		19	8
Georgia:										
Atlanta	200,616	55	4	2	8		8		20	3
Brunswick	14,413	4								1
Rome	13,252		1							
Savannah	83,252	29	4							1
Idaho:										
Boise	21,393	5	3				2		1	
Illinois:										
Alton	24,682	3	3				3	1	1	
Aurora	36,397	6								
Bloomington	28,725	6					3			
Centralia	12,491	2								
Chicago	2,701,705	578	213	20	100	3	150	4	166	49
East St. Louis	66,740	11	5				3		2	1
Elgin	27,454	5	1				1			1
Evanston	37,215	5	6				5			
Freeport	19,669	4					3		2	
Granite City	14,757				1					
Jacksonville	15,713	5	2		3					
Kewanee	16,026	6	2	1	3		10			
La Salle	13,050	8								

¹ Coextensive with city of same name.

DIPHTHERIA, MEASLES, SCARLET FEVER, AND TUBERCULOSIS—
Continued.

City Reports for Week Ended Dec. 25, 1920—Continued.

Place.	Population Jan. 1, 1920, subject to correction.	Total deaths from all causes.	Diphtheria.		Measles.		Scarlet fever.		Tuberculosis.	
			Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
Massachusetts—Continued.										
Boston.....	748,060	129	56	1	36	.....	30	1	41	16
Brookline.....	37,748	9	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	3	.....
Cambridge.....	109,694	22	3	.....	14	.....	3	.....	4	1
Chelsea.....	43,184	10	5	.....	5	.....	4	.....	2	1
Clinton.....	12,979	8	.....	.....	27	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Danvers.....	11,108	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Dedham.....	10,792	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....
Easthampton.....	11,261	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Everett.....	40,120	6	2	.....	1	.....	2	.....	1	.....
Fall River.....	120,485	28	5	1	24	.....	6	.....	5	1
Frammingham.....	17,033	5	.....	.....	4	.....	4	.....	1	.....
Gardner.....	16,971	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1
Greenfield.....	15,462	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	.....	.....	.....
Haverhill.....	53,884	14	7	.....	4	.....	2	.....	4	1
Lawrence.....	94,270	34	7	.....	3	.....	5	1	7	2
Loominster.....	19,744	7	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Lowell.....	112,479	34	18	1	73	.....	4	.....	6	1
Lynn.....	99,148	21	4	.....	4	.....	2	.....	2	.....
Medford.....	39,638	5	2	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Melrose.....	18,204	4	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Methuen.....	15,139	3	.....	.....	2	.....	5	.....	.....	.....
New Bedford.....	121,217	33	6	1	.....	.....	3	.....	7	3
Newburyport.....	15,618	4	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	1
Newton.....	46,654	9	1	1	12	.....	2	.....	.....	.....
North Adams.....	22,282	7	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Northampton.....	21,951	8	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Peabody.....	19,552	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....
Pittsfield.....	41,751	8	.....	.....	51	.....	2	.....	.....	2
Plymouth.....	13,045	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Quincy.....	47,876	4	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....	2	.....
Salem.....	42,529	12	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....
Saugus.....	10,874	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Somerville.....	93,091	15	4	1	2	.....	4	.....	6	1
Southbridge.....	14,245	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Springfield.....	129,563	28	7	.....	1	.....	18	.....	5	1
Taunton.....	37,137	11	4	.....	16	.....	9	.....	3	2
Wakefield.....	13,025	5	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	1
Waltham.....	30,915	3	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Watertown.....	21,457	0	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Westfield.....	18,604	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Woburn.....	16,574	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Worcester.....	179,754	39	5	.....	1	.....	23	.....	5	3
Michigan:										
Ann Arbor.....	19,516	12	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Battle Creek.....	36,164	.....	7	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....
Benton Harbor.....	12,233	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....
Detroit.....	983,739	167	128	18	5	.....	89	4	35	11
Flint.....	91,599	16	16	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Grand Rapids.....	137,634	30	10	.....	2	.....	5	.....	11	1
Highland Park.....	46,499	6	2	.....	1	.....	2	.....	.....	.....
Ironwood.....	15,739	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Ishpeming.....	10,500	3	2	.....	12	.....	.....	.....	1	1
Kalamazoo.....	8,838	10	.....	.....	3	.....	9	.....	5	1
Marquette.....	12,718	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pontiac.....	31,273	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	1	.....	.....
Port Huron.....	25,941	5	2	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Sault Ste. Marie.....	12,096	3	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Minnesota:										
Duluth.....	98,917	11	2	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	3	.....
Hibbing.....	15,089	2	1	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mankato.....	12,469	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Minneapolis.....	380,582	76	11	1	2	.....	57	1	42	8
Virginia.....	14,022	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Winona.....	19,143	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	4	.....	.....	.....
Missouri:										
Cape Girardeau.....	10,252	7	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Independence.....	11,686	4	2	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Jefferson City.....	14,490	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Joplin.....	29,855	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Kansas City.....	324,410	75	23	4	6	.....	19	.....	4	5
St. Joseph.....	77,939	25	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
St. Louis.....	772,897	180	139	12	3	1	31	1	18	22
Springfield.....	39,631	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2

DIPHTHERIA, MEASLES, SCARLET FEVER, AND TUBERCULOSIS—
Continued.

City Reports for Week Ended Dec. 25, 1920—Continued.

Place.	Population Jan. 1, 1920, subject to correction.	Total deaths from all causes.	Diphtheria.		Measles.		Scarlet fever.		Tuberculosis.	
			Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
Montana:										
Anaconda.....	11,668	4					7			
Billings.....	15,100	5								
Butte.....	41,611	16			10				2	1
Great Falls.....	24,121	11			32		1			
Miscoula.....	12,668	5			3					
Nebraska:										
Lincoln.....	54,934	9	3				3			
Omaha.....	191,601	40	5	1	1					4
Nevada:										
Reno.....	12,016	5					1			
New Hampshire:										
Berlin.....	16,104	6.								1
Dover.....	13,029	5			4					
Manchester.....	78,384	15	41				8			
New Jersey:										
Asbury Park.....	12,400	3			1		3			
Atlantic City.....	50,682	10	6				2			1
Bavonne.....	76,754	3	3				3		2	
Belleville.....	15,660	1	1						1	
Bloomfield.....	22,019	2	1						1	1
East Orange.....	50,710	6	19				3			
Elizabeth.....	95,682	4	4	1			3			1
Englewood.....	11,627	2								
Garfield.....	19,381	1	1							
Gloucester City.....	12,162	1							1	
Hackensack.....	17,667	5	3				1			1
Harrison.....	15,721	1	1		2					
Hoboken.....	68,166	21	1	2			3		2	1
Irvington.....	25,480	1					3			
Jersey City.....	297,964	21	21		1		6		11	
Kearny.....	28,724	4	5				3		1	
Montclair.....	28,810	3	1				3			
Morristown.....	12,548	1	1				2			
New Brunswick.....	32,779	4	4				2			
Newark.....	414,216	109	32	3	20	2	62	2	17	11
Orange.....	33,268	6					3			3
Passaic.....	63,524	15	2		12		4	2		
Peterson.....	135,866	4	8				1		3	
Phillipsburg.....	16,923	4								
Plainfield.....	27,700	6	9				5			
Rahway.....	11,042	4					1			
Tronton.....	119,289	38	5						2	3
West Hoboken.....	40,068	9	2							2
West New York.....	29,926	7	2						1	1
West Orange.....	15,573	1	2				1			
New Mexico:										
Albuquerque.....	15,157	8	1		11				2	5
New York:										
Albany.....	113,344		4		16		3		3	
Auburn.....	36,192	11		1						1
Binghamton.....	66,800	26			158	2				2
Buffalo.....	506,775	138	84	10	31		25	1	15	7
Cortland.....	13,294	3			1					
Elmira.....	45,305	12	2		1		1			
Geneva.....	14,648	3								
Glens Falls.....	16,638	5	1		1					1
Hudson.....	11,745	4			1					1
Ithaca.....	17,004	7					1			1
Jamestown.....	38,917	8	2		3		2		1	
Lockport.....	21,308	2					1		1	
Middletown.....	18,420		1		46		3			1
Mount Vernon.....	42,726	9	3	1	1					1
New York.....	5,621,151	1,208	329	23	48	1	255	8	218	293
Niagara Falls.....	50,760	16	6	1	5				1	
North Tonawanda.....	15,482	4	3							
Ogdensburg.....	14,609	2								
Olean.....	20,506	3								
Peeckskill.....	15,868	6			8					
Plattsburg.....	10,909	0								
Port Chester.....	16,573	3							1	
Poughkeepsie.....	35,000	6	5				1		3	

* Pulmonary tuberculosis only.

DIPHTHERIA, MEASLES, SCARLET FEVER, AND TUBERCULOSIS—
Continued.

City Reports for Week Ended Dec. 25, 1920—Continued.

Place.	Population July 1, 1920, subject to correction.	Total deaths from all causes.	Diphtheria.		Measles.		Scarlet fever.		Tuberculosis.	
			Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
New York—Continued.										
Rochester.....	295,750	70	56	2	3		7	2	7	6
Rome.....	26,341		2		5					
Saratoga Springs.....	13,181	3								
Syracuse.....	171,717	49	22	2	36		26		6	3
Troy.....	72,013	19	1		89	1			2	
White Plains.....	21,631	8	7							1
Yonkers.....	160,226	20	16		2		2	1		2
North Carolina:										
Charlotte.....	46,338	8	1		36				3	3
Durham.....	21,719	2							2	
Greensboro.....	19,861	11								
Rocky Mount.....	12,742	4								
Wilmington.....	33,372	9	1		1		1			
Winston-Salem.....	48,395	12	3		3				1	
Ohio:										
Akron.....	268,435	29	7		4		2		5	
Ashtabula.....	22,082	6					1			
Barberton.....	18,811	6	2							
Canton.....	87,091	16	2	1			6		2	2
Chillicothe.....	15,831	7					5			1
Cincinnati.....	401,247	92	17	3	2		18	1	15	10
Cleveland.....	796,836		48	6	20		65	1	8	7
Columbus.....	237,631	74	19				10		5	6
Dayton.....	152,559	31	10				4		1	
East Cleveland.....	27,292		1				3		1	
Findlay.....	17,021	4							1	
Freemont.....	12,468	4					2			
Hamilton.....	39,675	8	3				12			
Lancaster.....	14,708	4								
Lorain.....	37,295		2				3		2	
Mansfield.....	27,824	5					1		1	
Marion.....	27,891								1	
Martins Ferry.....	11,634	3	1				2		1	
Middletown.....	23,594	1	1				2		2	
Newark.....	26,718	10					1		2	1
New Philadelphia.....	10,718						4			
Norwood.....	24,966	1	1		1		4			
Piqua.....	15,044	3								
Sandusky.....	22,897	2								
Springfield.....	60,840	13			2		2		2	
Steubenville.....	28,508	14					2			
Tiffin.....	14,875	5								
Toledo.....	243,109	55	35	3			7			6
Youngstown.....	132,358		3	1	5		10			1
Zanesville.....	29,569	11								
Oklahoma:										
Muskogee.....	30,277		2				1		1	
Oklahoma City.....	91,258	20	2				5			4
Tulsa.....	72,075		4				2		11	
Oregon:										
Portland.....	258,288	48	5		28		3		5	3
Pennsylvania:										
Philadelphia.....	1,823,158	498	87	8	20		156	4	62	53
Rhode Island:										
Cranston.....	29,407	1	3							
East Providence (town).....	21,793				2					
Newport.....	30,255	8	2	1			4			1
Pawtucket.....	64,248	17	3				3			1
Providence.....	237,595	65	17		12		11			3
South Carolina:										
Charleston.....	67,957	26	3	1						1
Columbia.....	37,524		1		3					
South Dakota:										
Sioux Falls.....	25,176	2	1		2		2	1		
Tennessee:										
Knoxville.....	77,818		3	1					3	3
Memphis.....	162,351	34	10				3		4	4

DIPHTHERIA, MEASLES, SCARLET FEVER, AND TUBERCULOSIS—
Continued.

City Reports for Week Ended Dec. 25, 1920—Continued.

Place.	Popula- tion July 1, 1920, sub- ject to cor- rection.	Total deaths from all causes.	Diphtheria.		Measles.		Scarlet fever.		Tuber- culosis.	
			Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
Texas:										
Austin.....	34, 876	9	5							3
Beaumont.....	40, 422	6	1							2
Corpus Christi.....	10, 522	6								2
Dallas.....	158, 976	33	10		1	3		5		6
El Paso.....	77, 543	37			1					4
Fort Worth.....	106, 482	22			1					1
Galveston.....	44, 255	19	3				1			4
Waco.....	38, 500	16								2
Utah:										
Salt Lake City.....	118, 110	41	1		390		9		2	3
Vermont:										
Rutland.....	14, 954	6								
Virginia:										
Alexandria.....	18, 060	5	1	1						
Lynchburg.....	29, 955	7	3							
Norfolk.....	115, 777	2	2		14				3	4
Petersburg.....	31, 002	7	2	1	1		1		2	1
Richmond.....	171, 667	44	15		1		4			6
Roanoke.....	50, 842	8	10		5		3			
Washington:										
Bellingham.....	25, 570				1		2			
Everett.....	27, 644								2	
Seattle.....	315, 652		9		5		6			
Spokane.....	104, 437		2		3		5			
Tacoma.....	96, 965		1		2		3			
Walla Walla.....	15, 503								1	
West Virginia:										
Bluefield.....	15, 282		4		10		10			
Charleston.....	39, 608	7			20		2			
Fairmont.....	17, 851		1							
Huntington.....	50, 177	17	1				1			
Martinsburg.....	12, 515						7			
Morgantown.....	12, 127	4			3					
Moundsville.....	10, 669	1								
Parkersburg.....	20, 050	6	4				1			1
Wheeling.....	54, 322	6	9		5		1			2
Wisconsin:										
Appleton.....	19, 561				1		2			1
Beloit.....	21, 284									
Eau Claire.....	20, 880		1							
Fond du Lac.....	25, 427	3	4				3			
Green Bay.....	31, 017	5	2		1		5			
Janesville.....	18, 293	5								1
Kenosha.....	40, 472	7								1
La Crosse.....	30, 363	3					5		3	1
Madison.....	38, 378	4	1				4			
Milwaukee.....	457, 147	95	66	3	9	2	41	1	7	7
Oshkosh.....	33, 162	4					1			
Racine.....	58, 593	20	20	4			7	2		
Superior.....	39, 624	8	3				1		3	1
Wausau.....	18, 661	9					2		1	

FOREIGN AND INSULAR.

CANADA.

Typhoid Fever—Regina, Saskatchewan.

An outbreak of typhoid fever, with 34 cases and 5 fatalities, was reported December 6, 1920, at Regina, Saskatchewan, Canada. The outbreak occurred in a college and was stated to have originated in an ambulant case on a farm supplying milk.

CUBA.

Communicable Diseases—Habana.

Communicable diseases have been notified at Habana as follows:

Disease.	Dec. 11-20, 1920. ¹		Remain- ing under treatment Dec. 20, 1920.	Disease.	Dec. 11-20, 1920. ¹		Remain- ing under treatment Dec. 20, 1920.
	New cases.	Deaths.			New cases.	Deaths.	
Cerebrospinal menin- gitis.....	1			Malaria.....	127	2	² 145
Chicken pox.....	2		9	Measles.....	18		27
Diphtheria.....	2	2	2	Paratyphoid fever.....	1		
Leprosy.....			12	Scarlet fever.....	30		4
				Typhoid fever.....		7	³ 61

¹ Report for period Dec. 1-10, 1920, not received.

² From the interior, 32; from abroad, 4.

³ From the interior, 34.

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC.

Smallpox.

An outbreak of smallpox has been reported in the Dominican Republic, the first case having been notified November 15, 1920. To December 7, 1920, 6 cases occurring in four localities were reported. Two additional cases were reported in a quarantine camp. The cases are stated to have occurred in persons lately arrived from Haiti. One death (the first case) occurred November 19.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Relapsing Fever—Liverpool—In Emigrants.

During the week ended December 9, 1920, two cases of relapsing fever were notified at Liverpool, England, among emigrants from Roumania en route to Canada.

HAITI.

Epidemic Smallpox Present.

A case of smallpox was reported found at Port au Prince, Haiti, September 22, 1920. On November 23 the disease was recognized as present in epidemic form. To December 2, 1920, 486 cases with two fatalities were reported at Port au Prince and at eight interior

towns a total of 20 cases with one death was reported. The occurrence of 18 cases has been reported at one locality and in the country district surrounding Port au Prince cases have been stated to be numerous.

JAMAICA.

Infectious Disease (Alastrim or Kaffir Pox).

During the three weeks ended December 25, 1920, alastrim or Kaffir pox was reported in the island of Jamaica as follows: Week ended December 11, 1920, 340 new cases; week ended December 18, 217 new cases; week ended December 25, 220 new cases.

POLAND.

Cholera—Typhus Fever—Warsaw.

Information dated December 16, 1920, shows the presence of five cases of cholera and eight cases of typhus fever at Warsaw, Poland.

UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA.

Influenza—Transvaal.

During the month of October, 1920, an outbreak of influenza, with 55 reported fatalities occurring among native laborers, was reported at the Witwatersrand Mines, Transvaal. Slight outbreaks of the disease were also reported during the same period in the vicinity of Johannesburg.

CHOLERA, PLAGUE, SMALLPOX, TYPHUS FEVER, AND YELLOW FEVER.

Reports Received During Week Ended Jan. 14, 1921.¹

CHOLERA.

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
China:				
Changsha.....	Nov. 29.....			Present with weekly average of two or three cases.
Chungking.....	do.....			
India:				Present.
Calcutta.....				Sept. 26-Oct. 9, 1920: Deaths, 2,672.
				Oct. 3-9, 1920: Cases, 18; deaths, 17.
Japan:				
Taiwan Island (Formosa).....	Nov. 21-31.....	32	18	
Java:				
West Java.....				Oct. 29-Nov. 11, 1920: Cases, 2; deaths, 1.
Bandoeng.....	Oct. 29-Nov. 11.....	2	1	
Philippine Islands:				
Manila.....	Nov. 21-27.....	2		
Provinces—				
Cagayan.....	Oct. 3-9.....	5	3	
Samar.....	Aug. 1-7.....	1	1	
Poland:				
Warsaw.....	Dec. 16.....	5		
Siam:				
Bangkok.....	Oct. 9-Nov. 13.....	4		

¹ From medical officers of the Public Health Service, American consuls, and other sources.

CHOLERA, PLAGUE, SMALLPOX, TYPHUS FEVER, AND YELLOW FEVER—Continued.

Reports Received During Week Ended Jan. 14, 1921—Continued.

PLAGUE.

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Algeria:				
Algiers.....	Nov. 1-30.....	1		
Brazil:				
Pernambuco.....	Oct. 18-Nov. 14.....	9	1	
Porto Alegre.....	Nov. 28-Dec. 11.....		2	
British East Africa:				
Kisumu.....	Oct. 31-Nov. 6.....			Present.
Mombasa.....	do.....	1	1	
Nairobi.....	Oct. 31-Nov. 13.....	6	2	
Uganda.....	May 1-June 30.....	111	103	Entire Protectorate.
Do.....	July 1-Aug. 31.....	91	63	Do.
Ceylon:				
Colombo.....	Nov. 7-20.....	10	12	
Chile:				
Antofagasta.....	Nov. 24-Dec. 5.....	6	2	
China:				
Hongkong.....	Nov. 7-20.....	3	3	
Ecuador:				
Guayaquil.....	Nov. 16-30.....	19	7	
Great Britain:				
Dublin.....				1 case reported Dec. 15, 1920; date of occurrence not reported.
Greece:				
Kavala.....	Oct. 25-Nov. 7.....	2		
India:				
Madras Presidency.....	Nov. 14-27.....	976	618	
Rangoon.....	Oct. 31-Nov. 20.....	10	9	
Mesopotamia:				
Bagdad.....	Oct. 1-31.....	25	7	
Mexico:				
Vera Cruz.....				Oct. 24-30, 1920. Cases, 1; pneumonic.
Straits Settlements:				
Singapore.....	Oct. 31-Nov. 6.....	1	1	

SMALLPOX.

Brazil:				
Pernambuco.....	Oct. 18-Nov. 14.....	77	1	
British East Africa:				
Uganda.....	May 1-June 30.....	272		
Canada:				
Alberta—				
Calgary.....	Dec. 12-18.....	2		
British Columbia—				
Vancouver.....	Dec. 5-11.....	1		
Ontario—				
Hamilton.....	Dec. 26-31.....	5		
North Bay.....	Dec. 12-25.....	4		
Ottawa.....	Dec. 19-25.....	39		
Toronto.....	Dec. 19-25.....	8		
Do.....	Dec. 26-Jan. 1.....	10		
Saskatchewan—				
Moose Jaw.....	Dec. 19-25.....	1		
Regina.....	Dec. 12-25.....	11		
Saskatoon.....	Dec. 16-22.....	20		
China:				
Amoy.....	Nov. 7-20.....		2	
Foochow.....	Nov. 7-27.....			Present.
Tientsin.....	Nov. 21-27.....			Do.
Tsinanfu.....	Oct. 31-Nov. 12.....	20		Statistics of Shantung Christian University Hospital.
Colombia:				
Santa Marta.....	Dec. 12-25.....			Present.
Cuba:				
Antilla.....	Dec. 14-27.....	8		For Preston.
Santiago.....	Dec. 1-10.....	2		
Danzig.....	Dec. 5-11.....	1		
Dominican Republic:				
				Nov. 15-Dec. 7, 1920. Cases, 8; Occurring in 4 localities.
Ecuador:				
Guayaquil.....	Nov. 16-30.....	7	1	

CHOLERA, PLAGUE, SMALLPOX, TYPHUS FEVER, AND YELLOW FEVER—Continued.

Reports Received During Week Ended Jan. 14, 1921—Continued.

SMALLPOX—Continued.

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
France:				
Paris.....	Nov. 1-10.....	1	1	
Great Britain:				
Glasgow.....	Dec. 5-11.....	4	1	
Haiti:				
Port au Prince.....	Sept. 22-Dec. 2....	486	2	In 8 interior towns, 29 cases, 1 death. In one locality, 18 cases. In country district, vicinity of Port au Prince, cases numerous.
India.....				Sept. 28-Oct. 9, 1920. Deaths, 250.
Bombay.....	Nov. 7-13.....	1	1	
Madras.....	Nov. 14-20.....	1	1	
Jugo-Slavia.....	July 25-Aug. 28....	129	42	Feb. 7-13, 1920. Cases, 122; deaths, 27.
Madeira:				
Funchal.....	Dec. 5-11.....		1	
Mexico:				
Chihuahua.....	Dec. 20-26.....	7	3	
Portugal:				
Lisbon.....	Nov. 28-Dec. 4....		1	
Portuguese East Africa:				
Lourenco Marques.....	Oct. 31-Nov. 13....	6		Also present in interior.
Spain:				
Barcelona.....	Nov. 26-Dec. 1....		3	
Corunna.....	Dec. 12-18.....		1	
Valencia.....	Dec. 5-18.....	2		
Syria:				
Aleppo.....	Nov. 21-Dec. 4....			Present.
Tunis:				
Tunis.....	Nov. 30-Dec. 13....	10	5	
Union of South Africa:				
Johannesburg.....	Oct. 1-31.....	1		

TYPHUS FEVER.

Chile:				
Concepcion.....	Nov. 1-22.....		17	
Valparaiso.....	Oct. 25-Nov. 27....		13	
Egypt:				
Alexandria.....	Nov. 26-Dec. 2....	1	2	
Cairo.....	Oct. 8-14.....	6	4	
Great Britain:				
Belfast.....	Dec. 5-11.....	3		
Dublin.....	Nov. 28-Dec. 18....	4	3	
Greece:				
Saloniki.....	Oct. 25-Nov. 7....	6	3	
Serres.....	Nov. 8-14.....	1		
Jugo-Slavia.....	July 25-Aug. 28....	27	5	Feb. 7-13, 1920: Cases, 84; deaths, 2.
Mexico:				
San Luis Potosi.....	Dec. 12-25.....			Present.
Poland:				
Warsaw.....	Dec. 16.....	8		
Russia:				
Reval.....	Sept. 1-30.....	167		
Turkey:				
Constantinople.....	Nov. 28-Dec. 4....	6		

YELLOW FEVER.

Mexico:				
Vera Cruz.....	Dec. 20-26.....	1		

CHOLERA, PLAGUE, SMALLPOX, TYPHUS FEVER, AND YELLOW FEVER—Continued.

Reports Received from Jan. 1 to 7, 1921.¹

CHOLERA.

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Chosen (Korea).....				Nov. 19-25, 1920: Deaths, 22.
India:				
Calcutta.....	Oct. 31-Nov. 6....	50	42	
Japan:				
Taiwan Island.....	Nov. 11-20.....	45	40	
Philippine Islands:				
Manila.....	Nov. 7-13.....	1		
Provinces.....				Jan. 10-Oct. 30, 1920: Cases, 80; deaths, 51.

PLAGUE.

Brazil:				
Porto Alegre.....	Nov. 14-20.....		1	
Egypt.....				Jan. 1-Nov. 25, 1920: Cases, 456; deaths, 264.
Cities—				
Suez.....	Nov. 18-24.....	6	3	
Provinces—				
Assiout.....	Nov. 24.....	3	2	
India.....				Oct. 24-30, 1920: Cases, 2,852; deaths, 2,097.
Mexico:				State of San Luis Potosi.
Carbonera.....	Dec. 5-18.....	2		Do.
Cerritos.....	Dec. 5-12.....	4	3	
Turkey:				
Constantinople.....	Nov. 21-27.....	1	2	

SMALLPOX.

Brazil:				
Rio de Janeiro.....	Oct. 24-30.....	66	13	
Bulgaria:				
Sofia.....	Nov. 7-13.....	2		
Canada:				
New Brunswick—				
Restigouche County.....	Dec. 12-18.....	1		
Ontario—				
Hamilton.....	Dec. 19-25.....	4		
Ottawa.....	Dec. 12-18.....	36	1	
Toronto.....	do.....	7		
China:				
Chungking.....	Nov. 7-13.....			Present.
Nanking.....	Nov. 14-20.....			Do.
Tientsin.....	Nov. 14-20.....	2		
Colombia:				
Santa Marta.....	Dec. 5-11.....			Do.
Cuba:				
Antilla.....	Dec. 7-13.....	2		For port of Preston.
Nuevitás.....	Dec. 6-12.....	1		From Lugareno, a small station
Santiago.....	Nov. 20-30.....	25		on railway, 16 miles distant.
Egypt:				
Cairo.....	Oct. 1-7.....	1		
France:				
Rouen.....	Nov. 21-27.....	2	1	
Mexico:				
Chihuahua.....	Dec. 6-12.....	4		
Portuguese East Africa:				
Lourenco Marques.....	Oct. 24-30.....	3		
Queitmane.....	do.....	3		
Russia:				
Reval.....	Oct. 1-31.....	3		
Riga.....	Nov. 1-7.....	5		
Spain:				
Barcelona.....	Nov. 18-24.....		2	
Syria:				
Aleppo.....	Nov. 14-20.....			Present in orphanage and French
Turkey:				camps.
Constantinople.....	Nov. 21-27.....	1		

¹ From medical officers of the Public Health Service, American consuls, and other sources. For reports received from June 26 to Dec. 31, 1920, see Public Health Reports for Dec. 31, 1920. The tables of epidemic diseases are terminated semiannually and new tables begun.

CHOLERA, PLAGUE, SMALLPOX, TYPHUS FEVER, AND YELLOW FEVER—Continued.**Reports Received from Jan. 1 to 7, 1921—Continued****TYPHUS FEVER.**

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Egypt:				
Alexandria.....	Nov. 19-25.....	2	1	
Cairo.....	Oct. 1-7.....	6	2	
Japan:				
Nagasaki.....	Nov. 15-21.....	2		
Mexico:				
San Luis Potosi.....	Dec. 5-11.....			Present.
Portugal:				
Oporto.....	Nov. 23-Dec. 4....	1		
Russia:				
Reval.....	Oct. 1-31.....	19		
Riga.....	Nov. 1-7.....	17		
Turkey:				
Constantinople.....	Nov. 21-27.....	7		

YELLOW FEVER.

Mexico:				
Orizaba.....	Dec. 5-18.....	2	1	
Papantla.....	do.....	8	2	
Tampico.....	Dec. 12-18.....	1	1	
Tuxpam.....	Dec. 5-18.....	9	4	
Vera Cruz.....	do.....	7	3	
Zamora.....	Dec. 12-18.....	1	1	Also called Gutierrez. State of Vera Cruz.

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